

L. P. Fisher
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Weston Weekly Leader.

VOL. 2, WESTON UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880. NO. 29

WESTON WEEKLY LEADER.
W. T. WILLIAMSON. G. P. M'COLL
PUBLISHERS.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT
WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY OR.
Subscription Rates:
One Year, (cash) \$3 00
Six Months 2 00
Three Months 1 50
Single Copies 15 Cts
Advertising Rates:
One Square (1 inch) first insertion \$1 50
Each additional insertion 50
Two Squares, first insertion 2 00
Each additional insertion 1 00
Three Squares, first insertion 3 50
Each additional insertion 1 50
One Quarter Column, first insertion 5 50
Each additional insertion 3 00
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GARFIELD'S RECORD.
Up to the present time we are prepared to prove against General Garfield the following charges: He is opposed to restricting the immigration of Chinese; he was interested in the De Goyler pavement swindle; he was a "back salary grabber," and accepted stock in the Credit Mobilier scheme, and then perjured himself concerning it.
The *Congressional Record* shows that Garfield is hostile to any change in the Burlingame treaty with China by his vote to kill the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and by his ballot afterward to sustain Hayes' veto of the bill, passed by a Democratic Congress. Upon this point we challenge contradiction, as we do, in fact, respecting all the following charges. That he was interested in the Goyler pavement swindle, a short history of the scheme, taken from an exchange will amply show:
In the spring of 1872, Boss Shepherd, Grant's chief manager of the District of Columbia colossal jobbery, with millions in it, awarded to De Goyler and McClellan, of Chicago, the contract of putting down, in Washington City, 200,000 yards of wood pavement, at the enormous price of \$3 50 per yard. Good, honest and responsible contractors offered to do the work for \$1 50 per yard, and the superintendent of the contractors himself subsequently stated under oath that \$1 50 was a good price. Hence there was a clear profit or steal of \$2 per yard for every yard in the 200,000—or the total sum of \$400,000. To get the iniquitous job through Congress—for the appropriation of it had to be made, money had to be used. Garfield was chairman of the committee on appropriations. July 12, 1872, as it was afterward proven before an investigating committee, James A. Garfield took \$5,000 as his share of the corruption fund to favorably report the appropriation. It was a bribe, nothing better, and no amount of partisan whitewash can hide this damning fact.
Respecting the charge that he was a "back salary grabber," we will condense a few facts that may easily be found in full in the records of the House for 1873. In February of that year, Ben Butler introduced a bill to double the President's salary, and increase the pay of the Vice-President, Cabinet officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives. It met with disfavor, but on the last day of the session, when everything was pell mell and in chaos, James A. Garfield reported the bill back to the House with the President's salary raised from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, and the Senators and Representatives' pay increased from \$5,000 to \$7,500, to be reckoned two years back. This was the "back salary grab bill" as it was then stigmatized, and showed wherein Bold Ben was even out-butlered by the member from Ohio.
The Credit Mobilier swindle, which has made the administration of General Grant so nauseous to the country, is one other of the disgraceful schemes in which we find the Republican candidate for the Presidency figuring prominently.
"On the 14th day of January, 1873," says the *San Francisco Examiner*, "Jas. A. Garfield, Republican member of Congress from the Ashtabula District, Ohio, and now Republican candidate for President of the United States, made a statement to a Congressional committee, in regard to the Credit Mobilier exposure, to this effect: 'I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them.'
Oakes Ames was at that time a member of Congress from Massachusetts—a Republican, of course. He was a man of reputed great wealth, a large owner of Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad shares, and a heavy operator in schemes of the kind. He knew the use and power of a corruption fund to move legislation in a Republican Congress, and he was largely engaged in the appliance of such a fund in that body. To quote his well-remembered phrases, he knew just where to put Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific shares, which were then yielding enormous profit under favorable legislation at the hands of Congress, "where it would do the most good." On the 23d of January, nine days after Garfield had made his statement, quoted above, to the committee,

Oakes Ames was summoned before the same committee to tell what he knew in respect to Representative James A. Garfield. He submitted a detailed memorandum of the transactions between himself and Garfield. Subsequently it was learned that General Garfield had visited Oakes Ames and endeavored to prevail upon him to materially modify his testimony so far as it affected himself, Garfield. Accordingly, the committee again called Ames before them, January 29, 1873, and here is the official report of the examination which took place:
Question—You may state whether in conversation with you Mr. Garfield claimed, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing \$300?
Answer—No, sir; he did not claim that with me.
Question—State all you know in reference to it.
Answer—I said he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In a conversation he admitted it, and said there was \$2,400 due him in stocks and bonds. He made a little memorandum, of \$1,000, and \$1,400, and said there was \$1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, \$1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and \$400 of stock and bonds.
Question—When was that memorandum made?
Answer—It was in my room. I cannot remember the date. It was since this investigation commenced.
Question—Have you the memorandum which Mr. Garfield made?
Answer—I have the figures that he made. [Here Mr. Ames showed to the committee the paper in Mr. Garfield's own hand-writing.]
Question—You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield?
Answer—Yes, sir.
Question—That was his idea of what was coming to him?
Answer—Yes, sir.
Oakes Ames afterward showed the committee his diary with the original entry in it, where he made over to Jas. A. Garfield ten shares of Credit Mobilier, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1868. The committee of investigation was composed mainly of Republicans, who were disposed to be as lenient with their own party friends as they dared to be. Now, let some of the Garfield Republican organs undertake to explain the matter, or exculpate their candidate. He was not only bribed, but he deliberately made a false statement, with the solemnity of an oath, to extricate himself.

must pass out to the north, west, south and east. With all these blessings we are satisfied; but there is a duty to be performed, and one which every one owes, and that is, to assist each other. There are hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—who would love to be here and enjoy these good things if they knew of their being here when they come. Consider for a moment. From the 42 degree south to the 49 degree north, or in other words 420 miles from north to south, and 450 east and west, 147,000 square miles, there is scarcely one person for every square mile, including old and young, and the Chinese. Now, when it is considered that not more than one-half of this population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, we have the wonderful fact that we have two square miles of land for each person; and, again, when we reason that each settler will average four in the family, there is but one settler to about every eight miles. Where is the man that says this paper should not say, come to a country that never fails in her crops, and where health is unequalled.—*Rural Spirit*.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 5, 1880.
As Congress could not arrange matters satisfactorily to adjourn on the 31st or May, all the Republican members who possibly can, have left for the Chicago convention, and there is a perfect dearth of news of political interest. The attention of Congressmen is so absorbed by the latest news from Chicago, that it is amusing to see the haste with which newsboys scramble up the steps of the Capitol as soon as the afternoon papers make their appearance. The newsboys of Washington are composed mainly of little darkeys, the worst lot of tatterdemallons that was ever seen. Their lung capacity is so great that a bill has been introduced in Congress to prevent the newsboys from crying their papers on Sundays.
The Obysitancy scandal is once more to the front in the form of an alimony of \$150 per month and \$200 for counsel fees. The counsel for the ex-Senator from Washington, it is stated will abandon the action for divorce sooner than pay the amount.
Another Senator from Michigan, Mr. Ferry, has been brought into some very unpleasant notoriety by one of the Washington morning papers. It stated that the 15-year-old daughter of a married couple, stopping at the same hotel, had cowed the honorable gentleman from Michigan, and had given him a black eye. The attentions of the Senator to the mother of the young lady had been for some time the subject of much comment in the hotel where all the parties were stopping. It is asserted, however, that relations of the most friendly character only existed between the parties. The lady in question is a most agreeable and entertaining lady of considerable wealth, who has traveled extensively, and is provided with a fund of reliable information. As both the writer of this article and the family in question left Washington immediately after the alleged transaction, the true inwardness of the affair is not apparent. Senator Ferry as yet has taken no notice of the publication above referred to.
The Senate has confirmed by a decisive majority, the Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, (now Minister to Turkey) as Postmaster-General, in place of David M. Key, who has already been confirmed as Judge of the Eastern District of Tennessee.
Forty Sioux Chieftans have arrived in Washington, the principal object of their visit east being to inspect the Indian schools at Hampton and Carlisle. Among the number are Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, who are well known as lively agitators of the western frontier. Spotted Tail has five children at the school at Carlisle, and expresses himself as well pleased at the progress they have made.
There is being a strong effort made to adjourn Congress on the 10th inst., but it does not look as though it would be successful. There is not much business transacted in either House, the principal interest being centered in the Chicago Convention. It is the subject of no little remark that there is not the least appearance to any excitement in the Capital regarding the Republican nomination. Beyond the usual gathering around telegraph offices on such occasions, there is nothing to indicate any feeling on the subject now occupying the attention of the nation. H. G.

AGRICULTURE: THE WEALTH OF ALL COUNTRIES.

In all civilized countries of the world it is held that Agriculture is the basis of all other interests, and that the full development of agricultural resources is the only guarantee of an enduring prosperity. When it is considered that all other businesses and enterprises are dependent upon this one industry, the intelligent must recognize its towering head among the other pursuits of life. Without undertaking any very elaborate discussion, we propose in this article to show why we are entitled to declare that no other country known to man possesses the advantages that the northwest claims to and does possess. Some months since the announcement was made in these columns that we would publish official statistics that would prove conclusively that Oregon was the most productive of any of the states of our union in the staples—wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, hay, potatoes, etc. We have up to this time published the tabulated comparison of six consecutive years, and will continue to publish several more, which clearly prove that Oregon has the soil and climate to produce more to the acre than any other state, and that she has done so notwithstanding her citizen farmers have not as yet attempted the use of fertilizers. First, then our soil is unequalled. Where on God's green earth can be found a country with soil, timber, grazing land, fisheries, coal, iron, gold and silver, climate, health, navigable rivers, and God-created passes and valleys, through which railroads are to be, in the near future, constructed; and lying in the very doorway of trade, which

THE CAYUSE.

WESTON, Or., June 12, 1880.
EDS. LEADER—Dear Sirs: I have a cousin living in the East, to whom, as you know, I send the LEADER. He is of an inquisitive cast of countenance, and is confused in his ideas as to what constitutes a cayuse. I would write to him and explain the question, intricate and scientific as it is only that there may be many of your readers in Missouri and other oriental cities that may be wrestling with this highly important subject of political economy. Therefore, I enucleate this subject through the columns of the LEADER. The cayuse is a biped or quadruped, according to circumstances. In the former of these conditions he is a very uninteresting object of pity and disgust. In fact, he is nothing but an Indian. Almost every one knows what that is—an animal full of treachery, laziness and cunning—a conglomeration that few misanthropes ever leaven with Christianity, but out of which people who never heard their fiendish war-whoop make the "red man of the forest," and rascally Indian agents a goodly living. Let this be all that can be said of him.
The quadruped cayuse is a much more useful animal. He is a horse. He is indigenous to the Pacific Coast, and is not, as some suppose, the degenerate descendant of the steeds of castile once set free upon the banks of the Mississippi river. Neither are the Cayuse Indians the lineal offspring of Ferdinand de Soto and his martial train, nor of George Francis Train, as stated by Gen. Grant before the Chicago convention. There is no Spanish blood in Cayuse, man or beast. Therefore, a cayuse pouly is indigenous to this coast. The soil of Reservations seems peculiarly adapted to his prolific production. They are of all colors, from a decided black to a faded white. Some are variously variegated. Others are very unreliable in color. In their natural states, they are male and female. No particular cause can be assigned for this. Sometimes, without regard to sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, it is used as a riding animal. This is all right unless the cayuse objects. The cayuse has such an earnest and emphatic way of expressing his objections, that all wise men listen to them with marked attention. The moral character of the cayuse is good. He is honest, hardy, obstinate, and frugal. From this it must not be inferred that he is Highland Scotch. In fact, his ancestry is unknown. The line of his descent is lost in the murky mists of the Glacial period. This was long before Darwin or Tindall made piebald ponies out of photoplasm by the agency of the correlation of force.
Yours Truly,
NAGAN.

LAMENTABLE.

Our wool and hides are being shipped to other countries for manufacture into articles of consumption and shipped back. Our lumber is rotting on the ground or chopped into firewood, while nearly every implement used is imported. The people should move in some manner that will attract such attention as in the end give us factories. We can't stand the draw. Year after year our crops are sold and almost every dollar paid out for such articles as should be manufactured within our own borders.—*Rural Spirit*.
The Democratic National Convention is on us. It would be simply an act of courtesy to the whole nation, regardless of politics, to place in nomination for the presidential chair, Sam. J. Tilden, the greatest reformer and statesman of the day. It is a duty the country owes to itself to rectify, as far as possible, the great wrong committed four years ago, and the only way is by re-electing Tilden.

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